

NEW YORK HERALD.

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PROPRIETOR.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR.,
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—THEATRE.
WORLDWIDE THEATRE, NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—THEATRE.
THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, and Sixth avenue.—THEATRE.
GERMAN STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery, near Avenue C.—THEATRE.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THEATRE.
BOVEY THEATRE, Bowery.—THEATRE.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—THEATRE.
IRVING HALL, Irving place.—CONCERT.
SANTO DOMINGO MINISTERS, 225 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—THEATRE.
KELLY & LLOYD'S MINISTERS, 123 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.—THEATRE.
FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, No. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—THEATRE.
TOMMY TANTON'S OPERA HOUSE, 221 Bowery.—THEATRE.
CHAS. MINISTERS, Eighth avenue and Thirty-fourth street.—THEATRE.
THE RIVINGTON THEATRE, Union Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway.—THEATRE.
NEW YORK MANHOLE OF ANATOMY, 61 Broadway, near and right across from the Washington Hotel.—THEATRE.
THE RIVINGTON THEATRE, Union Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway.—THEATRE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, May 24, 1867.

REMOVAL.

The New York Herald establishment is now located in the new Herald Building, Broadway and Ann street.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers will please bear in mind that in order to have their advertisements properly classified they should be sent in before half-past eight o'clock in the evening.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, May 23.
Queen Victoria formally proclaimed the inauguration of the new North American government to be called the Dominion of Canada. A list of Senators of the Dominion, named by the Queen, is appended to the proclamation. The Austrian Minister in Washington is instructed from Vienna to negotiate with James for the personal safety of Maximilian. England is urging the policy of a general disarmament of the leading Powers. The river Nile is free for navigation.
Cottons closed at 3 1/2 for money in London, an advance of one-fourth per cent. Five-twentieths were at 72 in London.
The Liverpool cotton market closed quiet, with milding upwards at 1 1/2. Breadstuffs dull. Provisions heavy, with a decline in lard.
By mail we have our special correspondence and newspaper reports to the 11th of May, embracing interesting details of our special telegrams and general news reports by the cable.
THE CITY.
A special meeting of the members of the Union League Club was held last evening, at their rooms in New York street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the recent action of Horace Greely, a member of the organization, in becoming a candidate for Jeff Davis. Resolutions of censure were presented and rejected, and at last finally passed, condemning the bidding of Jeff Davis, but not deeming it proper for the club to stigmatize a member for any such act. The meeting was a violent and stormy one.
The Board of Health met yesterday. The report of the Superintendent of his inspection of houses, schools, markets, streets, cemeteries, etc., was read and filed. The Board of Health also met, but no business of particular interest was transacted. The gross amount received for licenses up to the present time is \$225,000.
The Councilman Committee on Railroads met yesterday afternoon and heard several parties against the use of steam on the Eleventh avenue. They adjourned for one week.
Jerome Park opened brilliantly yesterday with a most gorgeous assembly of beauty and fashion and three races. The first and second races were won by the Billy Rutherford and the colt Monday, and the third by the Billy Redwing.
James Figgis sent Michael Channery to the City Court of Brooklyn for \$5,000 damages for being annoyed by the falling of a stone from a domestic wigwag at a Court street, last November. The defendant was by a President of the Democratic Club which held its meetings in the wigwag at the time. The case is still on.
A number of Catholic Ecclesiastical departed yesterday on the steamer New York, for Rome, to attend the assembly of the prelates of the Church to celebrate the eighteenth anniversary of the martyrdom of St. Peter, on the 29th of June. Many of the prelates bore presents to the Pope, and money with which to relieve his present difficulties. Among the present was a silver model of the yacht Hesperia, carrying a cargo of \$50,000 in gold pieces, presented by the Catholics of Cincinnati.
A motion was made before the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, in the case of The People, ex rel. Rufus Hatch vs. Albert L. Fishback, Treasurer of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, for mandamus to compel the respondents to exhibit to the plaintiff, who is a stockholder, a list of the stockholders on the transfer books of the company. The object is to canvass for the approaching election of directors. At request of respondents the counsel further hearing was adjourned to Monday next.
The injunction granted a short time since to the former proprietors of the Spanish for and La Gracia, restraining the publication of the newspaper called El Cronista, on account of the great similarity of the titles, was yesterday dissolved by Mr. Justice McGinnis, of the Superior Court.
Justice Dowling, in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday sentenced a conductor of the Third Avenue Railroad to pay a fine of \$50 and be imprisoned for one month in the Penitentiary, for neglecting and kicking a boy who, after paying the fare, refused, at the conductor's demand, to give up his seat to a lady passenger.
In the trial of John Kane for arson yesterday, the prosecution rested and the defense was opened.

THE STOCK MARKET WAS HEAVY YESTERDAY. GOLD CLOSED AT 138 1/2.

Imported merchandise was moderately active and steady in value, while domestic produce generally ruled dull and lower. Coffee was steady. Cotton was dull and a shade lower. On "Chicago high grade four was 10c, a 25c lower, but but little doing. Wheat—prime was held firm, while common was nominally a 1/2c lower. Corn, under a fair demand, was 1/2c higher. Oats were dull but unchanged. Pork was heavy. Beef and lard were in fair request and firm. Whiskey was unchanged. Freight was dull and heavy. Naval stores ruled firmer, though less active. Petroleum remained steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our city of Mexico correspondence is dated May 6. The bombardment was going on, and the city was in a fearful condition. No water was to be obtained, except from the artesian wells, which rendered only a scanty supply. Forced levies of men and means of money were continually being made by Marquis, ten thousand dollars a day being required from the various business houses, nearly all of which had closed in consequence. Eight hundred dollars a day was demanded of one family. Provisions were scarce and high. The enemy did not care to press supplies from coming in, but they are turned away at the gates by the excellent troops demanded by the imperial officers. The diplomatic corps suspended relations with the imperial government on the 20th of April on account of alleged partiality towards Americans in the levying of protection. The rumored surrender of Querétaro was untrue, Maximilian being desirous to surrender, but prevented by Mejia and Miramon, who virtually hold him as a prisoner in their hands. A complete embargo was laid in the capital on any communication outside in any direction. No mails had arrived or departed for three months except by private couriers, and business was completely paralyzed in consequence. Outside the siege was progressing feebly. Diaz was simply starving out of the garbion by instruction of Juarez, that plan had been decided upon as a means of capturing the persons of the looters. Our Havana letter is dated May 18. The bark Coma Hone was abandoned by her captain, and the government, in lieu of the heavy fine placed upon her, ordered her apprehension and sale. The financial situation was as bad as ever. Several other firms have suspended. Private property, such as horses, coaches, etc., was being very generally put up at auction, and the richer classes were leaving the island in large numbers. The Spanish frigate Navas de Tolosa, from Santa Martha, had brought intelligence that the R. R. Geyler, which was blockaded in that port as a Chilean privateer, had been claimed as belonging to the Colombian navy, and was about to be given by the authorities to the United States. Our object neutrality during the war. In one of the Justices' offices in Matanzas, was a suit for shipwreck pending against Antonio Manzanet, of Havana, repute, on the part of his wife, he deliberately shot her through the head, then shot her mother, killing them both, and then deliberately advanced to the corpse of the woman and fired the remaining charges of his revolver into their dead bodies. His wife was executed at the time, and one of the shots was aimed so as to pierce her womb. This occurred in the court room and Manzanet immediately surrendered himself.

The case of Hiram Lewis against the New York Central Railroad Company was argued at the New York General Court of the Supreme Court, Sixth Judicial District, at Binghamton, Broome county, N. Y. The plaintiff offered to pay his fare in postal currency at the rate of two cents per note, as fixed by law, which was refused by the agent, who demanded gold or its equivalent. This was acceded to, but a suit has been carried into the courts, which raises several most important questions. Among these, the one immediately to be decided is as to whether a currency is a debt and paper money is adequate to pay the same. The points as to the constitutionality of the act of Congress making greenbacks a legal tender in the payment of all debts will come before the Supreme Court at a later date of the United States by the company.

Over two hundred passengers rescued from the San Mateo de Cuba arrived in New York last night, and about forty in Philadelphia. They furnish further details of the shipwreck. One passenger stated that the off shore watch had gone aboard at the time the vessel struck rock to attend to the washing of the decks. The vessel at present lies five miles from Abacoon point, broadside on the beach, with one foot of water in her hold and the rump badly.

Official dispatches received in New York on the 23rd of May, state that the confederation had been approved by the Majesty the Queen, and would take effect on the 1st of July.
A man named Simon Peck, in Greenville, Me., murdered a woman named Cheney, and then I shot his wife until she fell to the ground screaming. He was knocked down by his son, a boy of eleven years of age, with a stone, and taken into custody by the constable. The murdered woman was lying in the bed with Peck's face to her, his wife from the effects of his unprovoked murder.

A grand National Council of Fenians to be called to meet soon at Troy to deliberate on the approaching campaign and take measures to supply the necessary material. The Canadiana look for an attack at Collingwood, on Lake Simcoe.
A public meeting was held at Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday night, and it expressed itself highly favorable to giving such aid to the projected Dutchess, Columbia and Delaware Springs railroads as would secure their completion.

Two men, who were fishing for trout on private grounds in Manhattan, N. Y., were attacked by the proprietor, who shot and killed one of them and severely injured the other by hitting him with the butt of his market. The trial of Bridges Dorgan for the murder of Man. Correll, at New York, was continued yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at New Brunswick.
Miss Gann, the mother of the boy who was executed at Sing Sing, a few days ago for complicity in the murder of a man, died at Troy yesterday of disease and grief at the ignominious fate of her son.

An 18 1/2 mile train on the Hudson River Railroad ran off the track between Germantown and Tivoli yesterday, but nobody was hurt.
The Liquor License bill was defeated by a heavy majority in the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday.

General Ord has issued a general order recommending his officers to the special attention of the military.
George Albert Mason, the Southern spy, left Toronto last night for Washington in charge of an American despatch to give evidence against John H. Surratt.

Killing by Ignorant Apothecaries.

We published a few days ago the report of a woman having been killed through the ignorance or carelessness of a Brooklyn apothecary, or his assistant, in putting up an overdose of nuxvomica. It is not the first time such a thing has occurred in this Metropolitan district, and it is not an unfrequent occurrence elsewhere in the country. Much as this is to be deplored and condemned, we must say that we are not surprised. Indeed, we are surprised that more people are not killed from the same cause. There are few out of the vast number of apothecaries in this metropolis who are educated in their business. The greater part have had no preparation for it. Then they employ young men and boys who know nothing of pharmacy or drugs, and frequently those who are deficient in ordinary education, at the most miserable salaries. It is dreadful to reflect upon the risks people run through these ignorant and careless dispensers of poisonous articles. In almost every country in the world, or at least in all civilized countries, except in this, druggists have to undergo a searching examination and to get a diploma before they are permitted to put up medicines. We are in urgent need of a law compelling this to be done here. We call upon our lawmakers to pass such a law. In the meantime the people themselves should patronize only those apothecaries who know and attend to their business well, and should make a point of never again dealing with one who has made such a fatal mistake as in the case who has killed.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE NEGRO VOTE—THE LATEST RADICAL MANIFESTO.

The address to the Southern people of the Union Congressional Republican Committee is a document that may well give us pause in pursuing the thread of reflection upon the troubles of reconstruction. It is intended to point out to the Southern people what will be the consequence if the radicals are disappointed by the Southern vote. It is a warning. Indications have not been wanting that the negro vote may yet prove a delusion to the republican party—that the party will not find, through Sambo's new privilege that royal road to continued and supreme power that certain leaders look for. Eagerly sought for, clutched at with an avidity that has already caused some to overlook themselves and lose their balance, violating the proprieties of politics, what if it should be a will-o'-the-wisp, after all? What if, having tempted men from the broad, direct way, and misled them up to the lips in all the uncleanliness of partisan struggles, it should finally be only a decoit of the political atmosphere, and not the grand prize they counted upon gaining? Then it must be shown, indicated upon the committee, that the Military bill is not a finality. Then we must adopt some new plan that will give us in reality the effectual control we expected that bill would give us.

We may safely estimate the whole present vote of the South at twelve hundred thousand in round numbers. One-third of this is the negro vote, and thus the white voters of the South will outnumber the negroes fully two to one. Upon any just system of reconstruction, therefore, the political power of the South will be still overwhelmingly in the hands of the whites, and the radicals can have no hope to gain any point by the negro vote except through a division of the white vote. But the prospect for such division is so dim that radicals hardly hope for it. Indeed, the very prospect that they will secure the united negro vote renders it the more improbable that there will be any division of the whites. The steps taken to secure the negro are driving the white man into inevitable opposition. It is certain that the negroes can only be rallied on a platform upon which the white men cannot stand. Extravagant promises have been made by republican orators, and if they are not kept it is an absolute certainty that the negro vote will be demoralized and scattered; if they are kept, if there is any step toward keeping them, the republicans will scarcely poll a white vote in any Southern State. The bad policy of the republican party, the headlong precipitancy of its frantic leaders, have placed it in such a false position on the great subject of reconstruction that its promises to the negro are threats to the white man; and these threats have driven the white man hopelessly beyond the radical reach. A prominent republican in Virginia said once with reference to negroes, conscious that his refusal would have been political capital for the democrats; but he is now openly repudiated by the adherents of his duncy fellow jurors, his republicanism being of too mild a type for their violent taste. His proposal for a platform on which whites and negroes can stand side by side is accounted as a treason to nigger interests. It is the same in the whole South, the law prevailing, as in all revolutionary times, that there must be no moderate measures.

Having thus consolidated its black vote—and by the same steps consolidated the white against it—and finding this latter far the largest, the next bad step of the republican party will be to repudiate the settlement it has already made, in so far as it involves the white vote. It will throw overboard the plan involved in the Military bill on the day when it becomes certain that the vote is cast against it, and overboard the negro vote. "The republican party," says this last programme of the republican committee, "desires the restoration of the Union only on such terms as shall render it impossible to involve the country in sectional strife." Ballot box victories against the radicals in the South will indicate, therefore, a condition that will render a restoration of the Union not desirable to that party. In order to have an assurance of a political millennium, says the same document, "there must be co-operation of the races," and not only that, but this co-operation must be "upon the principles which prevail in the North, and to which the republican party is fully committed." The point of which is, that if the Southern white men do not "co-operate," if they do not vote with the negroes, they shall not vote at all, so long as the radicals can prevent it. It is not enough for Southern whites to return; but they must return on their knees—they must come in republicans or stay out; for at the last moment, when the South has, as it supposes, done all that is required, and comes to Congress for admission, then "Congress must be satisfied that the people of the proposed States respectively are, and are likely to be, loyal to the Union by decisive and trustworthy majorities." Congress will not be so satisfied, it is clear, unless these "majorities" are for radical power.

And what must be the result of all this? Radical extremists have hounded the negroes to their side of the line and driven the whites to the other. And now comes a party intimation that if the whites persist in their refusal to bow down there shall be a new turning—all that has been done shall be undone; what has been settled shall be unsettled; the whites shall be disfranchised, at least, and if necessary, their property shall be handed over to the negroes. Republicanism must remain dominant at any cost. The result of such a policy and such an intimation must be to stimulate, to intensify, to hasten an inevitable reaction over the whole North—to give purpose and vitality to that rising sentiment of the American people that already weighs the necessity of repudiating these reckless, ruinous leaders, who would sacrifice every interest of the country, every aspiration of the people, every principle of right and justice before the Moloch of party.

H. Butler Battered Up by Himself as Well as by Grant.

Butler is out with a card, in which he reiterates his charge against the President of having pardoned, for an electioneering purpose, nearly two hundred deserters in West Virginia. He, moreover, says that he must be excused from believing testimony that the articles taken from Booth's person are in the same condition as when found. Butler is still

anxious to get hold of the eighteen pages missing from the diary of Booth, and particularly "the valuable diamond pin which he wore." He swears that somebody must have stolen both the pin and the missing pages. And, "as his hand is in," he brings a charge against General Grant—whom he classes among "uninventive persons"—of having "appropriated" (a mild Butlerism for "stolen") the phrase "battered up," which Butler claims to have invented and applied to himself eighteen months before it was used by Grant and "deemed a scintillation of genius." But why should B. B. complain? Grant, if he took the phrase from him, certainly gave it back to him with interest. There is no danger of his losing it again; for it will always stick to him. Nor is this the first time that an inventor has fallen a victim to his own invention. Dr. Gullotine is said to have been guillotined, and it is not surprising that Dr. Butler should have been "battered up."

The Pope and His Defenders.

The other day we made some remarks on the appeal of the Pope to the press to publish his appointment of a bishop to a Russian see. Their spirit could not well be misunderstood by any one who is not a mere fanatic. There was not a word in the article that could be construed into intentional disrespect towards the kind-hearted and pious old man who fills the Pontifical chair. Towards him, as towards any other eminent character, we presume that a pleasanter can be shown without its involving an offence to his dignity.

Such, however, is not the opinion of a clerical correspondent, who gives us a homily of six pages of foolscap upon our irreverence. He tells us that his Holiness is not a "deadhead" in either an intellectual or ecclesiastical sense, and we are quite ready to concede the fact. In the newspaper acceptance of the term he unquestionably is so when he asks the press to insert his bulls gratis. The request, coming from a Irish bishop, would be quite natural; but coming from the Pope, who lays most of his misfortunes to the account of the newspapers, it appeared to us a fair theme for comment, as illustrating the remarkable change that has taken place in the mind of the Head of the Church in regard to the press.

We have neither time nor inclination to follow our correspondent through the ingenious process of reasoning by which he undertakes to prove that the Pope has as much right to his temporalities as we have to our new building on Broadway. That is a question that we shall leave to the casuists. It is enough for us to say that such as it is we shall be happy to place it at the disposal of his Holiness for the publication of all the bulls and encyclicals that it may suit him to indite to the faithful during his tenure of the Papal chair.

The venerable Pontiff will, we know, be satisfied with this explanation; however short it may fall of our correspondent's expectations. The Church has no stancher adherents and the Holy Father no more zealous defenders than we are to be found on this side the Atlantic. If he wants substantial evidence of the fact, he will get it in the magnificent present of fifty thousand dollars in gold pieces which Archbishop Farrell is about to convey to him on the part of the citizens of Cincinnati, enclosed in a beautiful silver model of the yacht Fenianette. May the association bear with it the assurance of the Church's finding a safe haven in its difficulties!

The English Derby.

We are compelled again to chronicle the enterprise of the Herald. Day before yesterday on Epsom Downs, near London, came off the great national race of England, a race annually witnessed by hundreds of thousands of people of all ranks and classes of society from the princes of the blood royal downwards, and which probably on every occasion causes to change hands hundreds of thousands of pounds. No sooner is the race concluded than the name of the winner is flashed along the electric wires to the most remote parts of the kingdom, to cheer or depress millions, many of whom are deeply and even seriously interested. This year, as has often happened before, the prize has been carried off by a horse which on the betting lists occupied only a secondary position. The success of Vauban a few weeks ago, in carrying off the two thousand guinea stake at Newmarket, gave him by universal consent the place of first favorite. Hermit, however, not Vauban, is to be added to the illustrious list, and to be known henceforth as the Derby winner of 1867.

It is characteristic of this age of progress that in the pages of the Herald of yesterday morning we printed a fuller and more detailed account of this celebrated race than would appear in any journal out of the city of London. It will not surprise us if a few years hence this race will create as much excitement in New York as it does now in Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow or Dublin. Since telegraphic wires bridge the Straits of Dover the racing propensities of the English have proved contagious in France, and the result of the Derby is now awaited with nearly as much anxiety in the French capital as in the city of London itself. From some cause or other the love of the race course is reviving among ourselves. Whether it is that being brought into electric contact with our English cousins, we too have caught the contagion, we cannot tell. This much, however, it is safe to say—that if the race course continues to be an object of growing interest with us, if racing is conducted on high and honorable principles, and if it receives a hearty and liberal patronage, the time is not far distant when the result of the English Derby will be awaited with an amount of joy and sorrow unequalled anywhere out of London. Time will be required to improve our breed of horses, and our attention will naturally be increasingly directed to the most perfect models. Our interest in the Derby and other great English races, as a natural consequence, will be proved by deep and general betting.

The attempts which are being made at Fordham and elsewhere to improve and elevate the character of the course are deserving of all our encouragement. Much, however, yet remains to be done. Good racing, like Topsy, is a thing of growth. It does not reach perfection all at once. Time and labor, and skill and sacrifice, and large and liberal patronage—all are necessary before our race course can be put in comparison with that of England. One thing above all others, in present circumstances, we desire to impress on the sporting fraternity. It is this:

The purses are too small to beget the necessary expenditure of time and labor and money. The prize must be tempting. It is not so now. Improvement in this particular is absolutely essential, if success would be attained.

The Paraguayan War.

The news from the La Plata is important. The Argentine government has declined the friendly intervention of the United States, and the war will still be waged against the natural fortification called Paraguay. After a very rough march across the Brazilian territory Olorio has succeeded in crossing the Uruguay river and has entered the old Jesuit province of Misiones. Troops from the Brazilian camp have been despatched to meet him, and a combined effort of some eight thousand men will be made to cross the Parana river in canoes at Apipé pass. Lopez, in the meantime, is not disposed to be caught by an attack in the flank or rear of his position, and has already sent a force posted at this point as will make as hot work for the allies as they have seen at Curupaity for the past year.

The interference of the United States in the war upon the La Plata was entirely uncalculated for and has had its natural result—rejection by the parties at variance. It appears to be the fate of nearly all the United States ministers we have ever had in those countries to voluntarily, or in accordance with instructions from Washington, throw themselves in the gap, and, in their endeavors to patch up a struggle that can only be decided by fighting it out, receive the kicks of both parties. Whenever we may send a minister to South America who understands the people, if such an event should ever happen, he will undoubtedly know enough to mind his business and keep aloof from all Spanish-American quarrels. We shall not, in that case, hear of such complaints being made to the State Department as have been made within the past year about our representatives.

The rejection of the proffered services of the United States means that the Paraguayan struggle will continue until one side or the other may be exhausted. As yet the prospects of Paraguay being able to defend herself look brilliant, while the allied attacks are daily more feeble. The combined attack, in front and rear, soon to be made, will probably be the last of the grand military follies of the allies, and can only result in their complete discomfiture. The strength of the little country which they are assailing has never yet been put to the test. Two years of war have only given it what Charles XII. gave to Peter the Great—a military education.

Should the present contemplated attack on the Paraguayan position result in failure the overburdened people of the Argentine republic and Brazil will no longer stand the drain upon their population and finances. In the latter country they are almost in open rebellion, and refuse service in the army, while a general discontent prevails among all classes. In the Argentine Confederation an internal revolutionary movement, resulting already in a drawn battle of considerable importance at San Luis, threatens to overturn everything, and even to demand the withdrawal of the national contingent now dying in the swamps in front of Curupaity. Cholera, too, is marching up the great La Plata estuary, and already has made its appearance three hundred miles up the Parana, above Buenos Ayres. Should it assail the allied camp, located as that is, in a vast swamp, the mortality, already fearful, would almost destroy the army.

It is time this war for national ambition should cease; but that will only be when the almost exhausted and blindly enraged assailants come to their senses through defeat, and find that they have wasted a splendid army without showing to the world the slightest military talent; have loaded their respective countries with mountains of debt, and clogged their progress in such a manner that twenty years will not restore the prosperity enjoyed before the war broke out. The war, however, for national boundary lines in the La Plata valley has to be fought out, and must continue from time to time, as the contending Powers find themselves in a condition to wage it.

Summer Sports.

Prophesies, big with pecuniary disaster, alike to individuals and the nation at large, are abundant nowadays. They emanate from the petty malcontents of society, from the croakers in Wall street and the croakers out of it, whose numbers are legion. They predict the utter demoralization of business during the coming summer, with all the consequent evils attending such a disaster. And many people, with sufficient intelligence to know better, are silly enough to believe these predictions, encouraging their authors by the exhibition of their faith.

But facts—always stubborn things—do not sustain the theories of these alarmists. It is a fact that there is no foundation for their ravings, that the continued prosperity of business matters throughout the country is so marked as to call forth congratulations from all sides. A feeling of confidence pervades the entire community, prominently shown in the preparations that have begun, earlier and upon a grander scale than in previous years, for participation in the amusements of the approaching warm months. Why this hopeful spirit, this great eagerness to join in all outdoor pleasures? Simply, our business men have expended the past months in the acquisition of the almighty dollar—a laudable object—and, being very successful, desire now to seek renewed health, combined with pleasant recreation.

The season promises gloriously. Already there is an immensity of horse talk everywhere, and an immensity of horse action. The Hoken races have passed, witnessed by thousands. Yesterday the beautiful grounds of Jerome Park, the latest and grandest addition to our race courses, were opened with excitement and splendor. The Paterson races followed soon, and Saratoga, with its gayly attended thousands, swells the list, while the promised array of sporting events that annually center in and around the Empire City is but the framework to this brilliant picture. Our boat-champions irrepressible; our yacht owners full of excitement. Crowds of admirers have never attended the June regatta of the New York Yacht Club will be on hand this year, lending additional charms to the display by their presence; and every aquatic circle throughout the country is agog with excitement in anticipation of the great ocean sweepstakes of this club in July next.

This grand revival of pleasure does not look

like disaster and trouble—does not look like prostration of business and general ruin. It unerringly indicates, on the contrary, that the past has been unusually prosperous, and argues that the future will be equally so. It gives the flat contradiction to all Miss Nancy grumblers that afflict the community, and it would benefit society if some well wishers of it, its advocates of truth and harmony, would hastily dump all such old women in male attire into the first propitious pond.

Ex-Governor Andrew and the Prohibitory Liquor Law in Massachusetts.

Ex-Governor Andrew, in his recent argument before a joint special committee of the General Court of Massachusetts, conclusively disposed of the two assumptions on which the stringent prohibitory law of that State is based, namely, that alcoholic beverages are essentially poisonous, and that the use and sale of alcoholic beverages are essentially immoral. He adduced a mass of testimony from scientists, literary and clerical authorities in support of his argument. But the main point of the argument is, after all, the fact which the ex-Governor stated, and to which he might well have given even greater prominence—the fact that the prohibitory law is one of those "gross usurpations upon the liberty of private life" described and denounced by John Stuart Mill. It is a violation of the rights of personal freedom on which John Quincy Adams eloquently insisted as essential to self-government—the foundation of all political and social institutions in the United States. It is a renewed attempt at the enforced conformity against which the venerable and revered Dr. Withington solemnly remonstrated by declaring:—"I never knew any good to come from such legislation. I have seen men exasperated by it, but never reformed. So it has ever been, and so it ever will be, until nature itself is changed." It is an absurd contradiction of all four of the propositions in which Lord Wrottesley has summed up the conclusions of reason and experience on the rationale of government and legislation, particularly the fourth proposition—"No attempt should be made to reform the moral conduct of society by the enactments of positive law—that is, to make men good and virtuous by act of Parliament." It is a flagrant non sequitur to the Socratic query of Milton, "Why should we affect a rigor contrary to the manner of God and of nature?" It creates artificial offenses which engender habits of violating the laws, and it is needless legislation, "interfering unnecessarily in private actions," and must therefore be classed among the "chief causes of crime" enumerated by Mr. Frederick Hill, in his valuable work on "Crime, its Amount, Causes and Remedies." In fact, its practical working daily illustrates the text of Holy Writ:—"Where the law is there doth sin also more abound."

Since Saturday last the prohibitory law has been enforced in Boston more rigidly than ever, the bars of all the hotels having at length been closed. But as clubs, as well as private tables, are still exempt from the iniquitous rigors of the law, citizens of all classes have organized themselves into clubs, which meet everywhere, from the aristocratic hotel to the lowest corner grocery, and thus contrive to evade the law. The amount of drunkenness is said to be greater than ever, and liquor can be obtained by some means or other by everybody who wants it. Meanwhile, the House of Representatives are debating on the bill for licensing, and the people throughout the State are dividing into hostile factions. All are quarrelling over the rum bottle, and both sides pull away at it, to keep their spirits up by pouring spirits down—some openly, and others (their name is legion) "on the sly." Massachusetts is reeling with excitement, and doubtless are long ones will dispute her title to the distinction of being the drunkenest as well as the easiest State in the Union.

Such threatens to be the logical result of the old Puritanical doctrine that it is the absolute social right of every individual that every other individual shall act in every respect exactly as he ought, (or at least as the former thinks he ought), and that whoever fails thereof in the smallest particular violates his social right and entitles me to demand of the Legislature the removal of the grievance." Mill is right in saying that so monstrous a principle is far more dangerous than any single interference with liberty; there is no violation of liberty which it would not justify; it acknowledges no right to any freedom whatever, except, perhaps, to that of holding opinions in secret, without ever disclosing them. Mr. Governor Andrew protests against this "monstrous principle," and he even dares to say to Massachusetts, "Under the forms of republican legislation do not, in the short-sighted service of morality without faith, seek to play either the tyrant or the pedagogue." He forewarns the party to which he has rendered such signal services as to make it impossible to question his fidelity to it—"You may yet find that after political corruption shall have subsided the party leaders and demoralized the party, dedicated by its name and consecrated by its life to republican liberty, it will reveal itself in all the hideous proportions of the Devil, though now wearing a shining robe." Will this warning be heeded?

Another Fenian Excitement.

The whole Fenian Brotherhood, from the humblest individual of the I. R. B. to the C. O. I. R., are again in a great state of excitement, caused by the report that the fighting members are on the warpath and are congregating on the Canadian border for the purpose of making incursions into the British North American colonies and raiding upon the Canadian farmers. What foundation these rumors have, further than the report that a large quantity of green uniforms have suddenly disappeared from the headquarters in Broadway, we have been unable, after diligent inquiry, to ascertain. The uniforms, about which so much has been said, may, for all we know to the contrary, have found their way into some old clo' establishment in Chatham street, to satisfy the purposes of some of the fuzzy leaders of the organization in this city.

Over the border, among the Canadians, the excitement is equally great, and John Bull's North American subjects are in a high state of alarm in consequence of the reported prospect of a sudden invasion by hordes of half-d Fenians, which they already begin to count by tens of thousands. Volunteers have been called for, regulars are ordered to be ready, earthworks are being thrown up and guns planted to meet the foe at every point, and all